



BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC ACT.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five:

For compensation to the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, their officers and clerks, in addition to the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of the fifteenth day of December last, sixty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For expenses of fuel, stationary, printing, and all other, incidental and contingent expenses of both Houses of Congress, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the Librarian of Congress, including the salary of the Librarian, one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Vice President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Department of State, per act of the 20th of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said Department, including the messenger in the Patent Office, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to one mechanist, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, seven hundred dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expenses of printing the laws, and for extra copying of papers, twenty-five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, including four hundred dollars short appropriated for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to one clerk, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the First Comptroller, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Comptroller, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the first Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the first Auditor of the Treasury, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Auditor, sixteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty-three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand and fifty dollars.

For one additional clerk, employed per act of appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to clerks in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Treasurer, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to clerks in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred

and twenty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Register, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, including the allowance for stamping ship's registers, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, including all allowances.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Commissioner, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant, in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea-letters; for expenses of translating foreign languages, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; for stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses in the Treasury Department, and the several offices therein, including the expenses of stationing and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, thirty thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For allowance to the superintendent and four watchmen, employed for the security of the State, and Treasury buildings; for the repairs of engines, hose, and buckets, one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Paymaster General, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, per act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, per act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Chief Engineer, per act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Ordnance Office, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the Surgeon General's office, per act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Quartermaster General's office, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the War Department, including all the subordinate offices thereof, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to one clerk in said office, per act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For the contingent expenses of said office, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of clerks and a draftsman, per act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For the contingent expenses of said office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For allowance to the superintendent and four watchmen, employed for the security of the War and Navy buildings; and for incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel and candles, two thousand and one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Postmaster General, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to two Assistant Postmasters General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the General Post Office, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to Clerks in said office, per act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred

and eighty-eight dollars and six cents.

For compensation to the Surveyor General, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Surveyor General, two thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor South of Tennessee, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the said Surveyor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of two additional clerks in said office for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the said Surveyor, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the said Surveyor, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Florida, including part of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the said Surveyor, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington City, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For furnishing the President's House, under the direction of the President of the United States, fourteen thousand dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerk of the Mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the persons employed in the different operations of the Mint, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses and repairs; cost of machinery, and for allowances of wastage in the gold and silver coinage of the Mint, seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Michigan Territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Michigan Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of nine members of the Legislative Council of the Michigan Territory, one thousand and eighty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the approaching session of the Legislative Council of the Michigan Territory, three thousand and thirty-two dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Legislative Council, including the printing of the laws of said Territory, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, nine thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Arkansas Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Florida Territory, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of thirteen members of the Legislative Council of the territory of Florida, estimating twenty-eight days, at three dollars per day, each, one thousand one hundred and seventy dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Legislative Council, including travelling expenses of the members and printing the laws of said territory, two thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Florida Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Chief Justice, the associate Judges, and District Judges of the United States, including the Chief Justice of Columbia, seventy nine thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to sundry District Attorneys and Marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Governments, two thousand and fifty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of light houses, beacons, buoys, and stakes, including the purchase of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, one hundred and seventeen thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty-five cents.

For procuring and placing three buoys on the bar near the port of Georgetown, South Carolina, being the amount of an appropriation for the object, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, three hundred dollars.

For building a light house on Baker's Island, near Mount Desert, in the state of Maine, in addition to the appropriation of two thousand five hundred dollars, made on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For placing a buoy at the mouth of Stopponong river in North Carolina, in addition to the appropriation of forty dollars, made on the twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and forty dollars.

For placing a buoy at the entrance of Beaufort, in North Carolina, eight hundred dollars.

For the payment of balances due to officers of the old internal revenue and direct tax, being the amount carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, eight thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and seven cents.

For the Public Buildings in Washington City, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, eighty thousand dollars.

For repairs made to the fire engine and house, for the use of the Public Buildings, and for keeping the same in repair, one hundred and ten dollars.

For improving the Capitol Square, one thousand dollars.

For paying the footway in front of the public grounds on the south side of the Pennsylvania Avenue, between the capitol and the navy office, and for placing stone steps at the several entrances of

the navy office, six thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety-seven cents.

For levelling, grading, and improving the President's Square, five thousand dollars.

For stationary and books, for the offices of Commissioners of Loans, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For bringing to the Seat of Government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be ascertained & admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For Surveying the Public Lands of the United States, including the services of three commissioners & a surveyor, appointed to value the lands, between Roberts and Ludlow's lines in the state of Ohio, one hundred and 14 thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty cents.

For the salaries of the Registers and Receivers of Land Offices, forty-two thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Ministers at London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Madrid, and of the Charge des Affairs at Stockholm, in the Netherlands, and at Lisbon, forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For outfits of Ministers to London and Madrid, and for Charge des Affairs at Lisbon and at Paris, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For the salaries to Ministers, or Charge des Affairs, who have been, or may be appointed to the governments on the American continent, to wit: Columbia, nine thousand dollars; Chili, nine thousand dollars; Mexico, nine thousand dollars; Buenos Ayres, four thousand five hundred dollars; Guatemala, four thousand five hundred dollars; and Brazil, four thousand five hundred dollars; in all, forty thousand five hundred dollars.

For outfits of a Minister to Mexico, & to Charge des Affairs at Guatemala, Buenos Ayres and Brazil, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salaries of the Secretaries of Legation, fourteen thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of all the Missions abroad, twenty thousand dollars.

For the salaries of Agents of Claims at Paris and London, four thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of Foreign Inter-course, forty thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen in foreign countries, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For the expenses of Intercourse with the Barbary Powers, thirty thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Commissioner and Arbitrator under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, one-half the salary of the Secretary, and half the contingent expenses of the Commission, twelve thousand dollars.

For expenses of carrying into effect the sixth and seventh articles of the Treaty of Ghent, including the compensation of the Commissioner, Agent, and Surveyor, and their contingent expenses, sixteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however,* That no money appropriated by this act, shall be paid to any person for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for, & paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: *Provided also,* That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury notes received by such person to be extended in the public service; but in all cases, where the pay or salary of any person is withheld, in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent, or attorney, to report forthwith to the agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of said agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum or sums of money, to which any person or the legal representative of any person may be entitled, by virtue of the act authorizing re-payment for lands erroneously sold by the United States, approved the twelfth day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five, upon such person, or his or her legal representatives, complying with the requisitions of that act.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Washington, Feb. 25, 1825. Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

From a late English Paper.

The following afflicting details have been communicated by Captain Du Bordieu, of the Royal Hanoverian Engineers, himself a witness of the calamity he describes.

Stade, on the Elbe, Hanover, Feb. 5.

The horrors of the night from the 3d to the 4th of February, can never be effaced from my memory, were I to live to the age of a Patriarch.

About one o'clock, after midnight, the warning guns from the fortress of Stade were fired, to denote to the low lands that the tide was unusually high. I was then standing on an elevated spot, whence, at intervals, as the moon peeped through the dark and lowering clouds, I could see villages and houses, to a considerable distance, and the ground covered with snow. At about half after one the wind became tempestuous, and the water instantly gained four feet, and continued to rise amidst the howling of the wind, the firing of the alarm guns, the rolling of thunder, and flashes of lightning, till at once, a rushing of mighty waters announced the demolition of the dykes. The scene was now terrifically grand. Along the whole line, as far as the eye could reach, the destructive progress of the mighty mass of water was easily to be distinguished by the melting of the snow; while, to heighten the horrors, the near and distant shrieks of the inhabitants, mingled with the melancholy howlings of the drowning cattle, were heard in the intervals of the storm. At length the morning dawned—but alas! of the most fertile province of Hanover, nothing was to be seen but the tops of the houses and trees! The garrison boats were immediately manned with soldiers, and we

proceeded, assisted by the Burghers' boats, to save the peasants from the roofs of the lowest houses, and to convey provisions to those who had saved themselves in the hay lofts. This work of mercy still continues to the utmost of our strength; but it is only in our power to alleviate the present misery. The number of lives that have been lost, as far as it is yet known, does not, thank God, much exceed one hundred; but what have we to expect? Sickness and death! The wretched inhabitants have lost their all, their furniture, their orchards, in a great measure, and for several years, their crops. Many are now wanderers on the face of the earth, without homes, who were, at least, in competence only a few hours since. I feel I need add nothing more to induce my generous countrymen to extend their hand to their Hanoverian brethren; yet I must remark, that this suffering province, from the enthusiastic love of the peasantry to our beloved royal family, and their connexion with England, was marked, during the French occupation, from these causes, as a particular object of oppression.

BORING FOR WATER.
The following letter, handed to us for publication, contains interesting facts.

Carlisle, March 25, 1825.
Near New-Brunswick, N. J.

DEAR SIR:

The practicability of obtaining water by means of boring, is not unknown in Europe, and has been resorted to in this country for salt works; but no where, excepting in our immediate district, has water been made to flow, spontaneously, above the surface. It is the greatest improvement in the science of Hydraulics of our or any age, and will result in a new theory of the origin of certain springs; I mean those springs that do not come to the surface from a higher source. But I must leave these speculative points, and comply with your wish to have a copy of the calculation that I made, of the cost to a city of supplying itself with delicious water by the new principle of boring.

I have allowed largely for each well, as you will discover, when I tell you that my well, which is 253 feet deep, cost only 500 dollars, including perpendicular, horizontal and lateral pipes, to the length of 236 feet, and made of copper, with tin lining.

The water in my bored well has risen at least five feet above the surface of the ground. It is carried to the kitchen—supplies two trough tables for milk pails—two large cattle troughs, and a hog trough. The water never ceases to flow, and is of the same temperature throughout the year. I wish that you would give as much publicity to the contents of this letter as you can.—The Manhattan Company are boring in New-York. They have not yet obtained water, but if they persevere they will succeed.

National Journal.

GROCERIES.

BRADLEY & HERNDON

HAVE just received and will continue to keep on hand at their store on Main Street, nearly opposite Leavy's corner and next door to Mr. Pilkington's, a general assortment of GROCERIES, TIN, GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE;

which will be sold very low for cash in hand or such other articles as will answer in their trade.
April 28, 1825—17—tf

JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS MAKER,

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(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz:

The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel. The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel.

The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages.

Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast.

Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers, Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual.
Lexington, May 5, 1825—18—tf

Jessamine Circuit, Term.

APRIL TERM, 1825.

FRANCIS MILLER, Complainant,

against

ROBERT EASTIN and others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel, and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Henry Williamson and Willis Williamson are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to appear and answer the Complainant's bill herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, it is therefore ordered that unless the said Henry Williamson and Willis Williamson do appear here on or before the first day of the next term of this court and answer the Complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this Commonwealth two calendar months successively.

A Copy. Teste,

DANL. B. PRICE, c. c. c.

LOST.

Communications.

LANCASTERIAN EDUCATION.

The remarks of Mr. Dickinson on the principles, progress, & effects of this system of teaching, concluded from our last.

PUNISHMENTS.

The forfeiture of merit tickets and confinement after school hours, are the principal punishments used. Immediately after the good scholars are called up and rewarded, the report of the bad ones (if any) from the monitor general is called over.

The talkers, players and idlers, are sentenced to half an hour's confinement for each time that they are reported guilty of either of the above offences. Scholars who come late to school, that is, a quarter of an hour after it is opened, are confined half an hour also, unless they have been detained by their parents; a boy is appointed to write down the names of those who come in after that time; this list is called the *report of late scholars*. In all cases however the parties may be excused from confinement, if they are in possession of merit tickets, by forfeiting them at the rate of one ticket for every half hour's detention. Those who are reported *truant*, are removed, excommunicated, and confined by their teacher as their case may require; their names are written down and called over at the close of every school time for a month. This is called the *Truant-list*. It is considered a great disgrace by the pupils to have their names on this list.

In the division of pupils who have been once reported, each is required to pay a ticket; those twice reported two tickets, &c.

As it sometimes happens that a scholar is reported by the monitor-general of order, and by the monitors-general of reading and arithmetic, during the same school-time it is found most convenient to call up those reported by each monitor-general, separately, and to dismiss one report before another is called for.

Monitors of Division pay two tickets for each offence reported against them.

Monitors of classes forfeit a pay-ticket for each offence.

General-monitors have a part of their weekly pay suspended by their teacher, for inattention or misconduct.

Truants pay four tickets for each school-time neglected.

Disobedience to monitors, forfeits four tickets.

Disobedience of subordinate monitors to superior monitors six tickets.

Partiality in monitors, or false reports, eight tickets.

Every pupil who considers himself aggrieved by his monitor is at liberty to appeal to the teacher, at the time of its being called up, previous to dismissing the school; both monitor and the accused are allowed to call up witnesses in their own defence, and after examination, sentence is passed by the teacher. If the pupil is in the right, it is dismissed, and the accuser punished as he deserves; but in the case of groundless appeal, the appellant is sentenced to a longer confinement.

Those who are to be confined after school hours, are constantly employed in writing on their slates the words of their class; and if they are idle or disorderly, they are reported again at the next meeting.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE CLASSES.

Class No. 1. consists of pupils who are imperfect, or not at all acquainted with the alphabet, and are seated next the teacher's stand; these have a desk with sand, in a space five inches wide, the whole length of the desk, on which they trace the letters, from an example pointed to by the monitor of this class. Writing the letter gives them a perfect knowledge of it. As the monitor pronounces aloud "write A," and points with his pointer to the letter to be traced, and so on through the whole alphabet; all write together, the monitor examines the whole performance, and the pupil who has excelled, has a label, printed "first pupil" placed on his breast by the monitor. The operation is continued and whatever pupil excels in the execution, the badge of merit is removed to him; the pupils go through this exercise a great many times in a day.

To discover the effect of the foregoing exercise on the memory, the class is led out by divisions to half circles traced on the floor and a lesson of the alphabet printed in large type, hung against the wall in the half circle, the monitor stands in the most convenient situation for the pupils to see and read; he points with a pointer to a letter, if the first pupil pronounces right, he retains his place, if not the monitor says, "the next;" if he does not, he goes on in succession through the whole number; the monitor never correcting an error, till the whole class have been exercised.

When any of Class No. 1. is perfect in writing the alphabet they are passed after examination by the teacher to the second class.

They here commence writing on slates, words or syllables of two letters, at the dictation of the monitor of this class; such as if, &c. without having the letters pointed to by their monitor; thus proving the knowledge they have acquired in the first class.

This class is as all the other classes in the school are led out to the half circles to a lesson adapted to the knowledge they are supposed to have acquired; they first read and spell, looking at the lesson; the monitor after some exercise in this way, takes down the lesson, turns it so the pupils cannot see it, and spells them by rote; always attending to the rule as it respects merit, as in the former class. The perfect pupils are reported and progressed to No. 3rd.

Class 3rd. write and spell words or syllables of three letters. Class 4th write and spell words or syllables of four letters. Class 5th write and spell monosyllables generally. Class 6th write and spell dissyllables. Class 7th write and spell trissyllables. Class 8th words of four syllables and polysyllables generally including words similar in sound, but of different import in their significations, &c.

All the classes are grammatically arranged.

There are two writing divisions in the classes. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, classes write on slates, the eighth on paper; and it is a very extraordinary fact, that the pressure required in writing on slates, does not in the least, operate against the pupils writing as correctly, and equally well on paper.

The pupils learn to read at the same time they learn to write—and as they are classed for their proficiency in reading and spelling, it frequently occurs, that, on the first introduction, pupils are found who read and spell well enough for the 7th class, but cannot write a letter. The monitor of the class places these near him at the desk, and teaches them to write the alphabet from examples, within their view; by this plan pupils have been capable of writing in a very short time.

ARITHMETIC.

Class 1st. As soon as the scholars are advanced to the sixth class in reading and spelling, they are put into the first division of Arithmetic; in this the pupils learn to make and combine figures as introductory to addition. They are taught the addition table by repeatedly writing it on their slates, at the dictation of their monitor, and repeating it in their circles. The monitor proceeds to make them read this by pointing at the lesson.

First pupil 1 and 1 are 2
Second do. 1 and 2 are 3
Third do. 1 and 3 are 4

And so on through the whole table; he then points to a combination.

First pupil 3 and 5 are 8
Second do. 5 and 7 are 12
Third do. 7 and 3 are 10

Repeating this, and increasing the numbers of com-

binations till they are perfect; he afterwards says loud enough to be heard by the whole division—
Monitor 1 and 1; first pupil answers, are 2
1 and 2 second do. do. are 3
3 and 5 third do. do. are 8

And all the numbers as before, changing the question to the pupil. The badges and tickets of merit are strictly attended to, to excite emulation.

Note.—The reader will remark, that, in the first operation the pupil reads the lesson, in the second writes it, and in the last his knowledge is put to the proof.

Addition, as all the other rules in arithmetic, are taught first by dictation; the monitor of every class is furnished with an example and key suited to the progress his division has made; he first dictates the sum line by line, then explains the mode of working by reading a key he holds in his hand; the pupils write the whole on their slates; when the performance is finished, the monitor says, show slates; the whole division turn them to the view of the monitor, he examines whether it corresponds with the example, and corrects the errors.

In the first operation the pupils are told what they have to accomplish, but to discover the impression made on their memory by this mode, they are taken out to the semi-circles round the wall of the room. An example and key are hung on the wall; the pupils have their slates and pencils; the first pupil dictates the first line, which they all write, the next pupil the second line, the third the third line, which they all write, till the whole is completed; their monitor now takes down the key and the pupils work the sum without assistance.—All errors are corrected by the monitor. He that performs correctly takes precedence and the badge of merit in due order.

The whole of the Arithmetical rules are taught in the same way.

It must be obvious to every reflecting mind, that oral teaching is most likely to engage the attention and fix instruction on the memory. The best scholars find their memories more forcibly impressed by a practical lecture than by reading an elaborate treatise; and when the substance of a lecture is committed to writing by the hearer, the impression becomes indelible.

It is presumed the preceding outlines will furnish a pretty correct idea of the method laid down by Mr. Lancaster, but there are essential minutiae which the limits of this sketch is not designed to embrace, and if the reader wishes to be acquainted with them, the books published by Mr. Lancaster will give him all the detail for the formation and conduct of a school. Those who wish to become qualified to teach on the system will find it indispensably necessary to enter a school of the kind and apply the theory to practice, under the guidance of a skilful teacher.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF CLASSES.

2 Class are taught Simple Addition.
3 do. Subtraction.
4 do. Multiplication.
5 do. Division.
6th 7th and 8th classes Compound rules.
10th or higher classes Practice, Rule of Three and as much of the higher branches as their stay in school will admit.

Note of Examining Pupils in Arithmetic.

The Monitor-General takes down on a slate, the names of the pupils that he observes, in the discharge of his official duty, to distinguish themselves while ciphering in divisions. He also enquires of the monitor of each division, if he has any pupils qualified for examination, and if any he takes down the names of those reported. When the business of the school closes, the Monitor-General communicates to the teacher the names of those reported. Next day, in the course of the time appointed to ciphering, these pupils are called up and examined by the teacher. All the pupils reported from the first class, are called up at the same time, and questioned on their knowledge of the addition table. Those who show a sufficient knowledge of it, receives an examination ticket, and pass immediately to the second class.

The pupils from the second class are next called up, and have an example in simple addition dictated to them by their teacher, standing in a situation that they cannot copy from each other. The pupils who work this example readily and correctly, receive an examination ticket, and are promoted to the third class.

The pupils from the other classes, are examined in a similar way.

PROGRESSION OF THIS SYSTEM.

England, Scotland, and Ireland (in face of opposition from the ecclesiastical establishments of two of those countries) have several hundred schools on this system; and hundreds of thousands of youth educating in them. To give a bare outline of its progress in these countries would fill a volume.

In 1815 France incorporated this system with her national establishments; funds were appropriated for its extension through her departments, and in the short space of twelve months from its introduction; seventy-eight schools were opened by authority of government; twenty-seven departments and forty corporations had received or requested teachers; a number of individuals had founded schools of three, four and five hundred pupils each; Germany, Switzerland, and the extended empire of Russia had received it; and to the shores of the Ganges, the coast of Africa, to the West Indies, and Otahaitan Isles, teachers had been sent and schools opened. Hottentots, and native Africans have been taught the system; schools have been formed on the borders of Caffraria; and many parts of the United States have large schools. Pennsylvania has incorporated it among her literary institutions; the large towns and cities throughout all our country have received it. The city and neighbourhood about Philadelphia have upwards of thirty establishments. The cities of New-York, Albany, Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, Richmond, the Borough of Norfolk, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Wheeling, and many others have large schools. To them I may add the institution I have the honour of superintending, and this system, by its simplicity and facility in teaching, promises to extend over the whole earth.

These are not the assertions of an enthusiast, calculating from data that are doubtful, but plain facts; statements of practical men; documents are in my possession to prove every assertion, and may be seen by any desirous of examining them.

ITS EFFECTS.

Virtue, order, sobriety, and the love of justice and of knowledge, are inculcated by this system. The order of the school, the organization of the classes, the obedience inculcated, the influence imperceptibly operating on the mind, to induce order and regularity, give to this mode of teaching an advantage over all others.

Religious principles are inculcated from short and easy portions of scripture, without any reference to doctrines or sectarianism; morality, the love of order, affection to parents and connexions, are the result of lessons calculated to produce them. The following evidence of the effects of this system will appear entitled to little credit, by those who are unacquainted with its operations; to those who have examined and seen for themselves, incredulity will vanish.

M. M. Jomard, Secretary (appointed by the government of France) reported on the 23d, August, 1816, as follows:

"The first established school present results, which astonish those unacquainted with the Lancasterian mode of education. The former teachers on the old system, do not cease to admire the order and attention which reigns in the classes, and are surprised at the rapidity of their progress; prejudices are so effectually dissipated, that personal interest has yielded to evidence; pupils of six years of age passed in eight months from the first to the

eight class, and others from the first to the seventh in seven months; others from the first to the sixth class in six months, in reading, writing and arithmetic, many had completed their education sufficiently to go out apprentices, who had entered not knowing a letter; and some who began on the 7th July, in thirteen months reached the highest class."

"The happy influence (he continues) of this system, is apparent in the pupils; in their manner of conversing, their strength of memory, discipline, and decency of behaviour, in and out of school."

In the Borough school in England, Africans have in eighteen months been able to write nearly as well as any person and passed through all the arithmetic classes. These are probably now in Africa teaching their native brethren.

Ignorance is the palladium on which despotism is built. The principles of liberty cannot be put into practical effect, nor maintained in a country where the people are uneducated.

We have seen in our day the faint prospect of liberty to Europe, closed in despotism of the worst kind; and a nation, who could boast of having some of the most enlightened men in the world, degraded lower than her enemies could expect, through the ignorance of the great mass of her population.

Had the people of that country been educated as I hope they will be by the Lancasterian method, they had never suffered military or ecclesiastical despotism to shut up in darkness, the dawn which promised so glorious a day.

Baronde Gerando, who is one of the general directors of the system in France, says, it is only by knowledge communicated generally by this method of education, that the true principles of liberty can be understood, established and maintained.

The Republic of Sparta, amidst the dark ages of idolatry, preserved her liberty longer than any other state, through the establishment of schools.—The virtue of her citizens, and their efforts to preserve their principles, are named at this remote period, as examples for nations and individuals.

William H. Crawford Esq. (late Secretary of the Treasury) in a letter to his friend on the subject of education, after speaking of the obstacles this system would meet with in some countries, says, "It is in the United States alone that every useful and rational improvement, every rational effort to develop the human faculties can expect to meet with no obstructions from the government or people.—Here the highest degree of intellectual improvement of which human nature is susceptible, furnishes the surest guarantee of the perpetual duration of our political institutions."

In closing these brief remarks, I cannot help observing how consonant are the feelings of every person, acquainted with the system, or who at all examines it, in the adopting of schools on the plan.

* There are pupils in large schools of different capacities, it cannot be expected that every one will make the same progress.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

"O form, O place

"How often dost thou with thy case, thy habit

"Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiser souls

"To thy false seeming" Shakepeare.

It is a most extraordinary thing to see how men who boast of their superior talents intelligence and independence, will, on the sudden accommodate their opinions to those in high places, and sacrifice their consistency, whenever a charge is calculated to promote their political purposes.

When the late appellate tribunal of Kentucky decided that the Legislature had no right to modify the remedial system, so as to temper its severity with regard to debtors, the aristocratic party all united in approving the decision, although they could not concur in the argument by which the conclusion was obtained. It stripped the immediate representatives of the people of a power which they had exercised from the beginning of the government, and was therefore hailed as a triumph by those who consider every encroachment on the rights of the people as an acquisition in their favor. The power, according to them, to make remedial laws, involved the power over the obligation of contracts and the exercise of such power by State Legislatures was a violation of the Constitution of the United States.—But now that the Supreme Court of the United States, in their recent decision on the Kentucky statutes have avowed the doctrine that the courts and not the states have the right to make the remedial laws which are to govern the tribunals, the exercise of the vast dominion over contracts which influences the whole fortunes of a country, is no longer unconstitutional.

This authority was too great, it seems, to be confided to the representatives of the people, but now that the court has assumed it, it dwindles to nothing and under their management is a very wholesome, necessary attribute entirely compatible with the constitution of the United States. Is it not amazing to find men of distinction advocating the monstrous and high handed measure of the Courts of the United States who have heretofore been the strenuous supporters of the opinions of the late appellate court? The consistency of their conduct must strike the sense of the dullest understanding; but however inconsistent the course may seem to principle, it is in perfect conformity with the policy of their party. The great object with the aristocrats is to diminish the influence of the mass of the people by diminishing the power of the state legislatures. The decision of the late appellate court advanced this purpose, inasmuch as it denied to them the authority of passing remedial laws; but the opinion of the supreme court in denying the power of the state Legislature to provide the rules which are to govern that court and in assuming that authority to itself, carries still further the views of this party.

At one stroke they curtail the rights of the people and increase the power of the Oligarchy that fill the judicial tribunals. We are not therefore to be surprised that aristocrats of this state have abandoned the opinion of the old Court of Appeals, which only went half way and have taken up the decision of the Supreme Court which goes the whole way; we now see however that those men who have hitherto pretended that the Constitution was the only rule by which they were guided, make it every thing or nothing as suits with their policy.

While the opinion of the old court of Appeals was supported by this party, the Constitution of the United States, according to them, forbid every power on earth to affect contracts by remedial laws; but now that the Supreme court of the Union has taken from the States the power to interfere and have assumed it themselves, it is considered as perfectly in accordance with the Constitution. A word as to the grounds on which the Supreme court have founded their extraordinary pretensions. The act of Congress expressly adopts in the following words the State laws to govern in the courts of the United States "The laws of the several states, except where the constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States shall otherwise require, or provide, shall be regarded as the rules of decision in trials at common law in the courts of the United States where they apply." The same act adopts the civil law in chancery causes. Now it is not pretended by the Supreme Court that a different rule has ever been provided by Congress subsequent to this act; but because the same act contains a clause, which subjects "the forms and modes of proceedings in suits to such alterations and additions as the courts of the United States respectively, shall in their discretion deem expedient;" they have assumed the power to alter and add to the law itself.

The court admits that the laws of the several states were expressly adopted by this statute as the

law of the general government within their limits, and assign as a motive for this concession on the part of Congress, that it was considered as an invidious exertion of authority on the part of that body, to put down by a general system, the distinct local systems and the laws to which the people had become accustomed and attached. Is it not most extraordinary, then, that Congress should have confided to the Judiciary, a power which they, the representatives of the people, informed of the habits and inclinations of their constituents, considered too delicate a trust to exercise? Is it not amazing, if that enlightened body had intended to delegate this high and transcendent trust to the Supreme Court, that it should have done it under the vague and indefinite phraseology, under which it is now assumed? Would any man imagine that Congress ever intended to confer its whole power over the remedial system, from the commencement of a suit to the consummation by execution, to the Judiciary, when it merely gives the court authority over "the modes and forms" of proceedings?

No man would make the supposition, that when the Judiciary officiates in the tribunals is clothed by the Legislature with power over the formalities and ceremonies of the law, that the substance of the law, "the life of the law" as it is emphatically called by one of the bench was committed to their arbitrary discretion. And yet, all this is claimed by the court through a course of double constructions, struggling at every step with the settled doctrines of the country, which are struck down in the argument and absurdities set up in their place.

In the first place the court contend that Congress can delegate all the legislative power it possesses over the remedial system. To obtain this position, they destroy the two all-important and well established principles. 1st. That the Judiciary department is separated from the Legislative, and cannot exercise the law-making power; and next, that the agents of the people to whom the Legislative functions are entrusted, can exercise no part of their power by deputy.

Another violent construction is exemplified in the effort to make modes and forms of proceedings comprehend the positive enactments, and the substantial provisions of the whole remedial system. In this construction also is involved the absurdity, that the power given the court to alter and add to the "forms and modes of proceedings," contained in the same law which adopts the laws of the several states for the most benevolent reason, gives power to the court to annul all the laws of the states at the very moment that they are adopted as the rules which are to govern the courts. Thus a rule is prescribed by special legislation to control the court, and at the same time authority given the tribunal to abrogate itself from the law which is thus prescribed as the rule of its action.

This cursory view of this strange opinion is merely intended to invite public attention, to consider its results. Will the adherents and advocates of Judiciary aggrandizement venture a vindication in the public prints of this stretch of power on the part of the high tribunal, on whose strength they rely to crush the democratic institutions of their country? No! It is indefensible—they would rather hope that it may escape investigation, and that this dangerous doctrine may gradually assume the shape of precedent and become, like the other unconstitutional principles introduced by that court, silently incorporated and engrained on the government, and at last so consolidated and consecrated by time, as to be unerrable, except by revolution.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LA FAYETTE.

The day will soon arrive when our town is to be honoured by the presence of that Hero, who stood in the first rank of the illustrious band that broke the chain of British tyranny, and freed our country from its galling domination. We participate deeply in the enthusiastic feeling with which our countrymen hail the approaching jubilee.—We dwell with pleasure on the heart felt welcome that greeted his arrival in this land of freedom and bravery.—The peasant left the ploughshare idle in the furrow—the axe of the forester rested in the half hewn oak—the spinning-wheel ceased its labour—decrepid age left his couch, animated by the remembrance of many a field of strife, and all rushed to meet the warrior who had borne this banner of liberty to conquest, and renown in our desperate struggle for independence. Such was the picture exhibited on our Eastern borders. The sacred anthem of liberty was sung. The companions of his glory once more surrounded him in his peaceful, but triumphant march through the land he had once seen gleaming with the fires of war—desolated by the ruffian soldiery of a ruthless tyrant—its green fields crimsoned by the blood of the patriot—now rising to greatness with a rapidity that baffles calculation under the glorious influence of independence, flowing from the admirable government built upon the solid foundation of equal rights—by the wisdom of its sages—and exalted by the blood of its martyrs. What must have been the enthusiastic glow, in the bosom of La Fayette when witnessing the mighty change to which, his valour had contributed in the hour of darkness, and peril—in that storm when the Eagle was dazzled by its lightning fury—and the bravest heart appalled by its violence!

Leonidas perishing in the strait of Thermopylae, at the head of his heroic, and self-devoted band, rather than yield the pass to the Barbarian and his countless host, has left his name the school-boy's theme—and the freeman's veneration.—The lapse of ages instead of obscuring increases its lustre. The Spartan Legislator by the extirpation of luxury—the lesson of self denial and temperance nerve the arm—and fired the heart of the citizen—retired with the consciousness that he had given them an invulnerable shield—a defence stronger than brass against their surrounding enemies.—Their names are encircled by the halo of immortality.—They have won an imperishable record of their virtue in the temple of fame.—They merit it. But are not the labours and toils of a stranger in the cause of a people—connected with him by no tie of blood—no bond of duty—incited to their defence only by his sacred attachment to the cause of liberty wherever her adherents erected its altar more worthy of the homage of the heart—and the meed of praise—than they who were only defending their household gods—and exalting the character of their native country? Yes! gallant soldier you defended our fire-sides—deeply is the remembrance implanted in our hearts!—We cannot meet you with Eastern pomp—but we offer the warm tribute to your virtue, that flows spontaneously from the bosoms of millions of the free!—Europe has heard the shout that hailed your triumph!—It has shook the despot on his throne!—His satellites have endeavoured to blast your glory by envenomed calumny—but to a mind like yours the pageantry of a crowned puppet has no value; and the yell of an enslaved crowd no terror.—You have lived to witness the spirit of liberty walking abroad unchecked by the dungeon and the scaffold wafting her deathless lessons across the Atlantic—to awaken the slumbering slave. The immortal spark has roused the subjects of despotism and convulses to its centre the mighty system that was to rivet the chain—and extinguish forever the torch that lights the groaning nations to liberty!—Vain efforts to bind the chainless spirit!—They only hasten to ruin the crumbling thrones of the legitimate, and rouse some Brutus to dash the sceptre from their nerveless grasp!—You have always been their determined foe.—You opposed the Imperial Corsican in his attempt to shackle your native country.—You stood firm when "drunken Saturnalia" overspread her fair soil with ravage bloodshed and terror. You opposed the tyrants that exchanged the cry of liberty—for the deadly toxin of murder.

When you leave us may happiness attend your steps, and the deep felt attachment of millions cheer your retirement. May their voices be a consoling testimony if ever you should again be persecuted by tyranny—and your bosom a shield from which the arrows, drawn from the quiver of malice may fall harmless. May the homage of the free impart in see pleasure to that heart which has always thrilled for the happiness of the human family! The friend of Washington you are dear to our souls—the Champion of our cause we shall ever bless your name—the friend of "universal emancipation" the patriot and the sage will transmit your story to their children, as an example to form their minds to virtue; that like you they may—when called upon the stage of life be the firm, the intrepid advocates and defenders of that freedom heaven has written on every heart, and which cannot be blotted from it, by all the violence and ingenuity of the oppressors of the human race.

FOREIGN.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

TRANSLATED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
From "Le Sol," 1st Jan. 1825.

INSTALLATION OF THE FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONGRESS OF MEXICO.

The Representatives having assembled in their Hall, the act of the last preparatory committee was read and approved.

The Senators then appeared, and, having taken seats between the Representatives, the list of the Deputies appointed to accompany the President of the Republic on his entrance and taking leave, composed of six Members of each House, appointed by their respective Presidents, agreeably to rule, was read.

The session was suspended whilst the President entered—who, having taken his seat, addressed the two Houses in the following terms:

"Gentlemen: It will henceforth be impossible to doubt, as it has been pretended at some period, whether social institutions, established for the freedom of mankind, are the indispensable result of the progress of just and benevolent ideas, or exist only for a time, by the shameful subversion of principles, and for the tumultuous advancement of passion. The parasites of state Tyranny, those who make compacts and duties emerge from the clouds, deny the legitimacy and vigor of governments which have sprung from the sovereign people. For, according to these individuals, free beings have no limit or guarantee; according to them, they assault and devour each other, and in this strife, cruelty and merciless anger annihilate the hope of any orderly system of legislation.

It is not supposed, gentlemen, that, in order to confound the enemies of the people, I need lead them to the ruins of Carthage, to rouse the remembrance of free Rome, or to unfold the pages of that Greece, where Letters, fine arts, and sublime philosophy, gave birth to institutions which have been admired in all ages. No! America, our adored country, raising its head over antique times, has resolved the most interesting problem to humanity, and has already taken the veil which covered the origin, and the end and object of power.

The profound legislator of Carolina, and William Penn, the friend of man, planted in the virgin soil of America the precious seeds of civil liberty, which, cultivated afterwards by Washington and Franklin, find themselves now deposited, with the fruit they produce, in that capital, which has erected wisdom on the banks of the Potomac. From thence are issued desolating rays on despotism and from there appears the regeneration of sovereign nations. What glory for the new world! How immense the grandeur of its destiny!

It is admirable, gentlemen, that the light should have penetrated to the colonies founded by the adventurer Medellin. It is certain that genius overcame resistance, that morals weakened the heat of parties, and that the thoughts of philanthropy came to take the place of customs and errors which time had consecrated.

But, I have come here, gentlemen, to congratulate with you because the triumph of opinion, of the social doctrines, have assembled us on the foundation of a compact created by ourselves and for our own felicity. Who can take from the representatives, who will leave these seats consecrated to merit and virtue, the great satisfaction of being replaced by citizens equally respectable and equally anxious for the public welfare with themselves? Union, the safety and the welfare of the states, have been confided to prudent hands, who, by the advice of wisdom, will attract upon themselves the admiration of a people who know how to appreciate justice and talent. Happy are we in having directed the elections to the advantage of the public; we shall see the schemes of the legislator, and the unanimous votes of the Mexican fulfilled in the first Constitutional Congress.

My heart rejoices at the happiness we enjoy, and at that which it hopes to enjoy still. The magnificent edifice of liberty, which formerly was a beautiful ideal prospect, has been seated on an indestructible basis, and it now shines by the institution which a great nation deserved.

The high attributes with which the law and the will of my fellow-citizens have deemed proper to invest me as the depository of the Executive power, have enabled me to employ all my exertions for its usefulness. A glance although rapid one, over the progressive existence of our affairs, will convince you, gentlemen, that I have caused to be done the greatest good possible, according to the sphere of my ability, in the short time of my presidency. Happy if I have succours in filling up the vast circle of my duties to the country!

The Secretary of the Treasury will shew to Congress that, if its situation is not advantageous, neither on account of its income or its duties, we have succeeded, by great exertions, in clothing, arming, and increasing the army and navy, to send successors to New Mexico, to the Californias, and to all the frontiers; to appease the claims of the officers of the Republic, whose pay was in arrears, and to defray, in all its parts, the administration with the wise and legal use of the foreign loans. The organization of the Treasury has, by the last law, considerably improved in its economical branch, and advances, without doubt, towards perfection. May the projects which will be submitted to the House deserve its approbation! The safety of the Republic requires sacrifices, but these are always compatible with the state, the exertion and patriotism of its heroic citizens.

The federal judiciary not existing, and the government being precluded from the intervention

which it formerly had in that of the ancient provinces, its action, in this respect, has been almost null, and will be so until the Supreme Court be instituted by a law designating the number and local relations of the District, and Circuit Judges, and prescribing rules for territorial tribunals, and the federal district. Notwithstanding this, the end of justice has been effected as far as possible, and the citizens can complain only of the vices of legislation, and of those introduced by the degrading indolence of the Spanish Governors. The prisons and houses of correction have had the fate of the times; but I do not despair of rendering them useful, without increasing the affliction of the delinquents.

The Mexican army, which gathered so many laurels, has considerably improved in its discipline. It is to be completed; and that now in existence is well armed, in proportion to the arms contracted for, in order to raise the army according to the dictates of our situation and of law. The Secretary of War and Marine will elucidate my exertions in this branch. The system happily adopted, confides the integral administration to the people and to its local authorities. The government, within its orbit, has undertaken to cut off state abuses; and in this, the patriotic laws begin to unfold their beneficent activity. This will be explained by the Secretary of the Interior.

In all the free countries of the universe, wishes are formed for the consolidation of the Mexican Independence; and, as soon as they are enabled to calculate the immense force which union has given to our individual and collective prosperity, I am persuaded, gentlemen, that they will admit us to the rank of independent and Sovereign nations.

And is this the People, who, for three centuries, was under a ridiculous administration, a wretched government? The Mexicans, deprived of an equitable system, and after having suffered above the limits of human forbearance, broke off their connexion with the metropolis. Our villages burnt, our properties invaded, prisons continually full; grief, despair, and death, perpetually hanging over our heads; such were the titles, such the characters that stamped with fire and blood the freedom we now enjoy. In recovering our rights, and when the strong arm was uplifted for the glory of the country, we gave remarkable examples of moderation. Our detractors, now defeated, admire, if for once they can be called just, the empire of the amiable disposition of the Mexican nation, and its more philanthropic system of legislation and government. Citizens of both Houses of the general Congress of the heroic Mexican nation! Let the triumphs of the Revolution be lost to us! Let the satellites of the despotic power give us a tribute to the ideas of the age and to the progress of civilization in America, the testimonials of its forced and tardy repentance! Let your ardent zeal for the Constitution; your constant love of country and liberty; your wisdom and energy, facilitate the inestimable felicity of elevating the Mexican United States to that high pitch of greatness, decreed by the supreme arbitrator of destinies! I have done."

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

"The Mexican Republic, that beloved country, which, although it broke off foreign yoke, has not yet been enabled to gather the fruit of so many sacrifices heroically made to obtain felicity, has, within that space, received the sacred charter which sanctions its rights, restores her to the great sphere of independent nations, and opens to her the high way to that opulence and prosperity which nature has designed. The nation has, in fact, sworn to the expected constitution; but, what an immense latitude between the path and its observance. Inclinations, habits, opinions, the fatal result of so many ages of darkness and servitude, are obstacles which can be conquered by the docility and remarkable genius of Mexicans; the vast materials for the exertions of experience, for the display of knowledge and for the sacrifice even of life, should honor require; for such sacrifices can be demanded of those who have the honor to govern the nation, the General Congress and President of the Mexican United States.

No Constitution, however wisely combined, can stifle the existence of parties in a popular government; they are the oil-spings of liberty; and determined to support our independence in this point alone, we are unanimous, for our honor precludes the belief, that any can dissent to this, or that there exists one single individual who does not feel indignant at the idea of foreign servitude or dependence; unanimous only, I repeat, in this point, we shall have to struggle with opinions from the moment that they will arise from incidents which we must tolerate to a certain degree; and inasmuch as the law, without destroying the passions, leads them towards right; thus the government, without being enabled to shun altogether actions and re-actions, or master the ebb and tide of opinion, has, for its difficult and sublime duty, to balance, moderate, and regulate those movements in such manner, as that their jarring eventuate in the peace, the justice, and the reciprocal benefit of both.

The federal republic, composed of so many and various elements, is a complicated machinery, whose action requires so much precision, so much delicacy in its direction, that it is reserved to superior understandings. But the Congress and President have an infallible support. In order to fulfil their great trust, they can meet, and even surpass the expectation of those whose confidence they possess: they may render their fame adored, placing it on a line with that of Solo, Lock, Penn, Washington, and the other benefactors of mankind. In virtue alone is to be found that supporter in that republican virtue; that knows how to lose sight of its personal interest, whose ambition looks up to the public good, and which can distinguish through the clouds of passion, at a clear and perspicacious glance, the path that leads to public felicity. The heart of every Mexican expands at the idea that such will be the guide, the luminary, the soul of its Congress and President. This virtue shall identify itself with their opinions, will gather their votes, dictate their statutes, render them indefatigable, and will concentrate their strength to secure to the country its liberty and the accumulation of the advantages it deserves.

You are going to exhibit to Mexico and to the world, a sublime spectacle in your rectitude, purity, efficacy, and unanimity; and soon you will deserve from your country and posterity, the ap-

plause and tribute due to the sons of Republican virtue. You will be the source from which shall flow on all classes of the Anahuac Society that equitable spirit of benevolence that characterizes and supports good governments.

A vast and luminous career is open before you, and at its end is perspective seen the majestic and safe march of the Federal Republic of Mexico, the friendly nations, (and all ought to be so) allied to her, Asia and Europe at her side, connected by important and pacific relations, and felicity dispensing by the hand of Mexico its treasures and lights to the inhabitants of the universe.

By a happy coincidence you are going to direct its council, at probably the most important time when each instant is critical, each conjuncture decisive; when the new institutions are on the point of breaking off their course, emerging from the obstructions and ruins heaped by despotism and its ministers, by ignorance and fear; and when their irresistible current is to be directed by you, between two precipices, created by slavery and anarchy. To you belongs the fulfilling of the pledges given by our constitution, and to prove to other nations that the Mexicans are not only able to reconquer their liberty, but moreover to allot to themselves the most permanent and wise institutions; that it has within itself the means to cause itself to be respected and looked upon with admiration by others; and that, lastly, it is capable of completing the remarkable work of its felicity, as inspired by providence. Such must be the result of the virtue that animates the Congress and President of the Mexican Republic."

The President of the Republic then withdrew, and the President of the House of Representatives proclaimed that "The General Constitutional Congress opens to-day, the 1st January, 1825."

The House then adjourned.

THE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY.....MAY, 12, 1825.

TERMS: THREE DOLLARS (CURRENCY) PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

Rail Roads.—Mr. Nicholas Woods a man of great practical experience on the subject, and conductor of Mr. Stevenson (says a London Paper) is preparing a complete treatise upon rail roads, accompanied by a great variety of original experiments on Steam Carriages, and by drawings &c. The work will be ready early in April, and is likely to satisfy public curiosity.

A new era seems also to have commenced in our Steam boat history. For the use of passengers, tow boats are attached to steam boats, by which means the accommodation for passengers may be so far detached from the steam works, as not only to render them entirely safe from the bursting of boilers as well as any accidents from snags &c. but out of the disagreeable sound of the steam works.

By consent on the part of the friends of the people; the following gentlemen are nominated to be voted for, as Senator and Representatives for the county of Fayette in the next General Assembly of the State: viz:

WALLER BULLOCK, for Senator,
Genl. JOHN M. McALLA, Genl. JAMES DUDLEY, and Capt. THOMAS A. RUSSELL, for the house of Representatives.

LAFAYETTE.

The latest information we have is, that Gen. Lafayette would leave Nashville on the 7th inst. and that it is probable he is at this time in Louisville, and will be here on Monday next.

The numbers signed "LAFAYETTE," which have been published in the Kentucky Gazette, will in a short time be published in pamphlet form.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE!!!

At a meeting of the General Committee of Arrangement and Preparation at Mrs. Keen's Inn, on this day, according to notice.

The proposition to attempt having a dinner by subscription for General Lafayette and the multitude of persons expected to meet him here, was again maturely and most respectfully considered, and although the committee feel duly sensible of the liberality of many gentlemen in favour of such a course, it was unanimously resolved to be impracticable at the present time.

It was further Resolved, That Major General James Shelby, accompanied by his staff, and Messrs Dudley, Robb, Richardson, Meridith and Combs, be appointed a sub-committee for the purpose of receiving General Lafayette at the county line; and directed to greet him on behalf of the citizens and tender him their congratulations on his safe arrival among them. Said sub-committee will also invite him to partake of a public dinner.

Resolved, That the Marshal of the day be requested to furnish a military escort to said sub-committee, which will again come under his command, so soon as General Lafayette shall be met by the town Procession, as heretofore arranged.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this Committee make the necessary detail of duty, for each member of the General Committee during the time of General Lafayette's continuance in the county.

Resolved, That the several Editors of newspapers in Lexington be requested to publish these proceedings.

JOHN FOWLER, Ch'm.

Test. LESLIE COMES
May 11, 1825.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

Charles Humphreys, Edmund Bullock, Elisha Warfield John W. Hunt, & James Trotter, were appointed a Committee to invite General Lafayette to visit the University.

W. MACBEAN, Clk. to the B. of T. of T. U.

The important discussion of the supreme court of the United States at the March term 1825 in the case WAYMAN vs SOUTHARD & STAR, delivered by the chief Justice, is published in the Commentator of the 30th ult. This decision occupies seven and a half columns in that paper, and is two voluminous for one a present; we

therefore give the following as the substance of that decision, taken from the *Argus* of the 5th inst.

JUDICIAL USURPATION.

In the last commentator we read a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which if we correctly understand it, carries judicial power a step beyond any conception which we have hitherto entertained of it. It declares that the execution laws of the states prescribed by Congress to the Federal Courts in 1793, where those then in existence in the several states, and that the federal courts may not only alter them as they think proper, but in the new states make an entire system of execution laws for themselves! This power they extend not only to the form of executions, but to their substance; not to the mode of levying them only but to the species of property to be levied on. If this is not an assumption of legislative power we know not what legislative power is. It must change in a great degree the tenures on which property is held, and overturn the polity of the states. Land is exempt in Virginia; but the Federal Courts may direct it to be sold. Tools of trade, certain beds, a plough-horse &c. are exempt in Kentucky; but the Federal Courts may direct them all to be sold. In fine, by this principle, the people are to be subjected to two systems of execution laws, one springing from their own legislature and the other from the federal courts. While we vindicate ourselves at home, let us keep an eye upon the other member of the judicial Holy Alliance which sends its edicts from beyond the mountains. They assume to do what congress never dared to do to pass a system of execution laws independent of those of the states. Shall we suffer Judges to assume a power for the exercise of which we would instantly turn out our representatives? They would not dare it, were they not confident of security in life office. But they may be reached.

We are credibly informed that a certain pickpocket, well known to the police in this city, is following General Lafayette in his southern and western tour. As his appearance is that of a gentleman, and his talents of no ordinary character, it would be surprising if his success should not be very considerable.

New York, April 23.—Captain Scott, of the Governor Von Scholten, informs that eleven of the pirates captured by the Grampus, and carried into Porto Rico, had been condemned and shot.

We learn from Peter Gallineau, Esq. a passenger in the Governor Von Scholten, from St. Thomas, who left Cumana on the 18th ultimo, that all was quiet in Peru. Transports were fitted out at Lima to carry the prisoners to Havana. The Asia 74, and a Spanish brig of War were to accompany them.

Norfolk, April 20.—Captain Hall of the brig Exchange, arrived yesterday, informs that seventeen pirates taken by the United States schooner Grampus, had been tried and condemned to suffer death at St. Thomas, and the day appointed for their execution, which as well as he recollects, was last Wednesday.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

To the Stockholders of the Transylvania Botanic Garden Company.

Nearly one hundred shares having been subscribed or promised to be taken in the Stock of the Company in the year 1824, and donations having been tendered to the Institution to the amount of above six hundred dollars Commonwealth. The President and Directors, selected after much enquiry, a fine lot of nine and three-fourth acres on Main Street, belonging to Mr. Joseph Megowan, and purchased the same at the rate of one hundred dollars in specie per acre, payable within five years, with a small rent of two and a half dollars per acre, until payment.

Meantime the two first instalments of \$10 on each share were called for, and partly paid; but owing to the lenity of the board, some subscribers were suffered to be in arrears and are still so as yet, notwithstanding some exertions in collecting; and a few shares promised to be taken, have not yet been effectually secured. These disappointments induced the board of Directors to delay the cultivation of the lot, from Christmas when it was in their possession till the 15th of March, and even once to resolve not to begin until \$1000 in silver should be collected; owing to an estimate of expenses for this year. But having since ascertained that this sum could be collected before it was actually wanted, and the appropriations for the year having been reduced, the Garden was begun to be put in cultivation on the 15th of March, as any further delay would have occasioned the loss of a whole year. Since that time less than a third of the sum collected have been spent, within six weeks about 3000 Trees and Shrubs have been planted, a vineyard begun, the whole garden laid out, the existence of a quarry and spring in the lot ascertained, and about three acres put in complete cultivation, by sowing or planting therein upwards of 150 kinds of Medical, and horticultural plants and vegetables, among which some valuable foreign grains; Donations of the amount of about one hundred dollars have also been actually received. Such are already the prospects of the Garden, that a dividend of six per cent on the sums expended or to be expended, has already been offered; but not yet accepted by the board.

This useful Institution therefore, will eventually succeed, and its advantages gradually unfold themselves. It only requires more punctuality in the engagements of the Stockholders and Patrons to be soon on a firm standing. This alone can enable us to improve it as contemplated, and render it a source of pleasure and profit.

C. S. RAFINESQUE,
Superintendent & Secretary.

May 2, 1825.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

FINANCES OF MEXICO. The following is an abstract of a memoir of the Mexican minister of Finance, read before both houses of Congress on the 4th of January last. The abstract is from the New York Daily Advertiser.

The expenses of the department of justice and ecclesiastical affairs are set down at \$77,220; those of the department of war, to sustain the army on the footing ordered by Congress, at \$12,000,000; those of the marine, in both branches, at nearly \$3,000,000; and those of the executive and legislative, \$1,000,000.

The debts which ought to be paid in 1825, amount to \$865,804. The whole expenses for this

year, as thus stated, form, in round numbers, the sum of eighteen millions; and the revenue amounting to only ten millions six hundred thousand, would leave a deficit of more than seven millions.

To supply this, the memoir proposes the re-establishment of the rents on the manufacture of tobacco, which in 1308, yielded to Spain about four millions and a half; also the duties on gold and silver, in bullion and coin, and the suppression of some of the maritime custom-houses. These are considered abundantly adequate to the purpose, and are warmly recommended, although there are said to be antipathies existing against the old system of the tobacco rents.

In the estimate of the different branches of the revenue, the whole amount of the duties on imports and exports, is rated at \$2,732,995; the avails of the tobacco manufactory, on its present footing, at a little more than one million; the rent of the salines at \$68,000; that of the post offices at \$512,000; that of the lottery at \$95,000; the decimal rents of the five cathedrals at \$329,000; the decimal rents of the mitre of Mexico \$7,000; the foreign loan at 13,000,000, &c. &c. amounting as before stated, to above ten million five hundred thousand dollars.

From CHILI. Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Providence American, dated Santiago de Chili, January 10.

"The Congress of Chili have been in session about six weeks in this capital: for the first month little or nothing was done of interest—for the last fortnight their proceedings have been more interesting. The Constitution was declared to be null and void on the 29th ultimo. Since then, they have been debating upon an augmentation of the army to 8000 men; the imposition of a direct contribution; the doing away of the titles, Alcavala, &c.—and I am assured, from good authority, that before they adjourn an act will be passed granting a complete religious toleration; such a measure would certainly form a glorious climax to their proceedings. Chile is still in possession of the Royalists, and causes some uneasiness to the government, in that quarter. Mr. Allen leaves here for Valparaiso, in a day or two, for the purpose of spending the warm season there. Mrs. Allen has lately been at the point of death, but is now nearly recovered."

CRUELTY. In the Montreal jail, recently a man died who had been confined there three years for debt. His friends and physicians a short time before his death, earnestly besought his creditors to suffer him to be removed to the hospital, as affording the only hope of prolonging his life—but the creditors were inexorable; "the iron entered into his soul" and he died.

NEW YORK. A question of some nicety has arisen between the Senate and House of Assembly of New-York, relative to the proper mode of proceeding in the choice of an United States Senator. According to the constitution of the United States, the Senator is to be chosen by the Legislature. The point of difference is, whether the Senate and Assembly shall vote separately and concurrently, or collectively, and determine by a majority of the votes of the members of both branches indiscriminately. The Senate insist on an independent vote, inasmuch as if they go into a ballot conjointly with the House, they will be overpowered by numbers; whilst the House contend that the Senate has no right to any greater control in the matter, than that which their numerical strength will give them. Personal considerations, with regard to particular candidates, seem to have produced the difference, which, however, on other accounts is deserving of attention. The result will no doubt very much depend on the adoption of the one mode of proceeding or the other.—*Nat. Journal.*

There has been lately discovered, in the east, an Arabic manuscript of great antiquity and value. It is called Tarikh Kebir, or "Great Chronicle." It was written by an Arabian, surnamed Tabari, from Tabristan, the place of his birth. He has been called the Livy of the Arabians. No entire copy of the original of this manuscript was known to exist before this was discovered. We are informed that it is on its way to England.—*American.*

Franklin Mo. April 5.
Rumour says that twelve persons lately on their way from Santa Fe, to this place were attacked on the Smerone river, in the Mexican dominion, by a body of the Ariphees, who robbed them of every thing valuable, and killed three of their number. We have not the particulars but do not doubt that something of the kind has taken place.—One of the sufferers, living in Ray county, has arrived there, and from him we expect shortly to hear a correct statement of the circumstances.

Mo. Intelligencer.

Canal digging by steam.
There is building at the Woolen Manufactory in Cincinnati a machine for excavating canals to be propelled by steam. Mr. Daniel French, Engineer, is the inventor. It is calculated to do the work of five hundred men, the engine being a twenty horse power. Should it prove of the utility promised by a model now at the manufactory, it will immediately facilitate the operations at the Falls of the Ohio. *Spectator.*

THINGS I NEVER SAW.

1. I never saw a printer get two-thirds of his subscription money.
2. I never saw a squire get rich by his office.
3. I never saw a mountebank speak in favor of a regular bred physician, nor a regular bred physician speak in favour of a newly discovered medicine.
4. I never saw a man get wealthy by horse swapping.
5. I never saw a gambler who would not tell a fib, if he was hard run.
6. I never saw a woman opposed to petticoat government.
7. I never saw an old bachelor offer courtship to an old maid, nor a young girl accept of a poor old bachelor.
8. I never saw a widow refuse marrying on account of her age.
9. I never saw a man thrive by the plough, who did not either hold or drive.
10. I never saw a clean hearth and a drinking wife in the same family.
11. I never saw a subscriber praise the editor after he was sued for the paper.
12. I never saw a newspaper thrive without a good share of advertisements.

Carolinian.

MARRIED.
On the 10th Inst. by the Rev. N. H. Hall, Capt. PATTERSON BAIRD, to Miss MARIA GURT.

DIED.
In this county, on the 6th Inst. Miss CHARITY Cross, daughter of Mr. John Cross, after a very severe and lingering illness.

It must not be forgotten THAT ONE OF THE CAPITAL PRIZES IN THE \$40,000 LOTTERY

Recently drawn in the City of Baltimore, was sold at PIKE'S OFFICE.

And that he has TICKETS now for sale in several other Eastern Lotteries, all to be concluded within 30 days. Among the Brilliant Prizes of which are to be found—

1 of 50,000 | 4 of 10,000
3 of 20,000 | 5 of 5,000
Independent of a Great Number of \$4000, 3000, 2500—2000—1000—500—&c. &c. &c.

Tickets from \$5 to \$10 only—and prizes will be paid at his office as soon as presented. Orders from any part of the United States will receive the most prompt attention. If post paid, and addressed to

J. M. PIKE, Lexington Ky.
Lex. May 12 1825—19-4f.

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,
MAIN STREET,

Has imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns.
do. do. Tea do. do. do.
Plates Tawlers & Muffins, do. do.
do. Oval Dishes, do. do.
do. Covered do. very handsome, do. do.
do. Soup Tureens, do. do.
do. Sauce do. do.
do. Bakers and Nappies, do. do.
do. Mugs and Pitchers, do. do.
do. Bowls, Basing and Tawlers, do. do.
do. Teapots, Sugars and Creams, do. do.
do. Coffee Pools and Saucers, do. do.
do. Tea cups and Saucers, &c. &c.
Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome, Enamelled edged and C. G. ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of HEMP.
Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-4f.

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

The undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called THE GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near Harrodsburgh, Ky. and has put them in complete order for the reception of Visitors.

The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate terms:

THOMAS G. ROBERTS.
May 2, 1825—19-4f.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Lexington Public Advertiser, or for Advertisements published in that paper, are requested to call at this office and settle their respective balances, either by payment of the money or giving a note. Those who do not comply with this notice, cannot expect to be further indulged. Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-4f.

WANTED.

A GARDNER for the BOTANIC GARDEN, he must be sober, trusty and skillful. Apply to the Printer.

—ALSO—

An undertaker to quarry Stone—and 100 Cedar or Locust posts 9 or 10 feet long.—Apply as above. Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-4f.

HONEY.

THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale at his Drug & Apothecary Store No. 3, Cheap side, a large quantity of strained Honey by the keg or pound.

JAMES GRAVES.
Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-4f.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST in the Street of Lexington on the 9th Inst. a small Leather pocket book, containing a ten dollar note on the Bank of the Commonwealth, and seven or eight dollars in change tickets; any person finding the same and delivering it to me at the sign of the Cross Keys in Lexington, shall have the above reward.

N. M. SIMPSON.
Lexington, May 11th, 1825—19-3f.

Lexington Library.

THE Shareholders of Lexington Library, will please, to observe, that their ANNUAL MEETING for the election of Thirteen Directors and for other purposes, will be held at the Library, on the first Saturday in June 1825, which will be the 4th day of that month.

By order of JAS. LOGUE, Sec'y.

Lexington, May 9th, 1825.—19-4f.

OFFICERS

OF THE TRANSYLVANIA BOTANIC GARDEN COMPANY, elected on the 24 May, 1825.

ROBERT WICKLIFFE, President.
WILLIAM A. LEAVY, Treasurer.
THOMAS SMITH,
Gen. McALLA,
JOS. FICKLIN,
JAS. M. PIKE,
ROBERT BEST,
JNO. NORTON,
Directors.

Lexington, May 5—18-3f.

The Sulphur Bath

IS again in operation, and will be carefully administered by Robert McNitt. Its efficacy has been proved in several cases of Rheumatism, Tetter, &c. Apply at the room opposite the Red River Iron Store, on Short Street, and directly above the office of Sam. Blair, Esq. Lexington, April 26, 1825—18-4f.

ENTERTAINMENT.

AT THE SIGN OF THE CROSS, Main street, Lexington,
By Nathaniel M. Simpson;

WHERE accommodations both for Men and Horse may be had, or the best country affords, and on the lowest terms.

2 or 3 HACKS
Are constantly kept, for the accommodation of those who wish to hire.

May 5th, 1825.—18-4f.



POETRY.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
LA FAYETTE.

Myriads of voices rent the sky
With deep and loud acclaim—
The same that saw Riego die,
And cursed his glorious name!
When under foreign bayonets borne
Madrid beheld her King return!

Accursed slavery's withering blight
Hath dimmed the free-born soul—
And oven freedom's glorious light
Its dark'ning shadows stole—
'Twas but the coward slaves that hail'd
The tyrant—who their fetters mail'd!

France strew'd her lilies on the gale,
And sent her children forth—
The immortal violet, wither'd pale,
Before the angry north—
To meet in England's vassal train
The king who fled the battle plain!

Think ye, their welcome was sincere,
Their gallant Chief forgot!
The Soldier's brow and Beauty's tear
Told thousands wept his lot!
But in their burning hearts compressed
Their grief—and welcom'd with the rest!

In Albion, thousands shook the air—
In revel hearts, and hands were met—
And peers, and nobles gather'd fair
To see the bauble diadem set
Upon a brow that every crime
Had blasted e'er its noon of prime!

Was it their hearts had ceased to beat
To freedom's stirring call—
That slavery damp'd bright valour's heat
And spread the spirit's pall—
No!—they were brave—but felt 'twas vain,
And reckless gaz'd upon their chain.

But THOU!—thy path is mid the free
Where soars the Eagle bird to heaven—
Such is the welcome meet for Thee
Where tyrants manacles were riven,
For in our glorious host, thy brand
Smote the invaders of the land!

Oh! is not this worth all the tears
That rust Ambition's ruthless blade,
The gorgeous pomp—and dark'ning fears
Around the bloodstain'd Throne array'd—
Such, LAFAYETTE!—the hearts that claim
To twine the garland of thy fame!

CLEON.

THE FARMER.

BY T. O. FESSENDEN.
Let me be a farmer, and let me be rich,
Let proud fools strut in state,
My hands my homestead and my health
Place me above the great.

I never fawn, nor bid, nor feign,
To please old Mammon's fry;
But independence still maintain
On all beneath the sky.

Thus Cincinnatus at his plough,
With more true glory shown,
Than Caesar with his laurel brow,
His police and his throne.

Tumult, perplexity and care
Are bold ambitions lot,
But those intruders never dare
Disturb my peaceful cot.

Blest with fair competence, I find
What monarchs never can,
Health and tranquillity of mind,
Heaven's choicest gift to man.

The toil with which I till the ground,
For exercise is mine,
Is more amusement which is crown'd
With slumber soft and sweet.

But those who toil in pleasure's rounds,
Sweet slumber soon destroy,
Soon find on dissipation's grounds,
A grave for every joy.

FUNNING.

Last summer two young gentlemen were looking
out of a window into an adjoining yard, when one
of them saw four or five negroes playing at cards.
'Charles,' said he, 'I do not think that those fellows
are fair players.' 'No replied C. 'I think
they are a set of black-legs.'

SMOKING.—"What harm is there in a pipe!" says
young Puffwell—"None, that I know of," replies
his companion, "except that smoking induces
drinking—drinking induces intoxication—intoxi-
cation induces the bile—bile induces the jaundice
jaundice leads to dropsy—and dropsy terminates in
death. Put that in your pipe and smoke it."

DANDY.

A fool who is vain of being the lady figure of
some fashionable tailor and thinks the wealth of his
wardrobe will conceal the poverty of his ideas;
like his long eared brother, in the lion's skin,
he is easily betrayed.

SAM. FOOTE AND THE SCOLD.

Sam. Foote being scolded one day severely, on
some occasion, by a lady of not the most agreeable
temper, he replied, "I have heard of tartar and
brimstone, and by Jove, madam, you are the cream
of one and the flower of the other."

A debtor being confined in jail, sent to his cred-
itor to let him know that he had a proposal to make
which he believed would be to their mutual bene-
fit. The creditor called on him to hear it. "I have
been thinking (said the debtor) that it is a very
bad thing for me to lie here, and to put you to the
expense of one dollar and twenty-five cents per
week. My being so chargeable to you has given me
great uneasiness, for God knows what I may
cost you in the end—Therefore what I would pro-
pose is this: You shall let me out of jail, and al-
low me one dollar per week, and let the twenty-
five cents go to discharging the debt."

NOTICE.

I DO hereby caution all persons in trading for cer-
tain notes payable to Daniel Woodman, as they were
fraudulently obtained; and as said Woodman has not
complied with the requisition contained in his de-
ced to me, I will not pay any of the notes unless com-
pelled by law.

JOHN DORMAN.

May 5, 1825—13-3t

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

Horse Sporting.



THE subscriber, Ian Keep-
er in the Town of Colum-
bia, Adair county Ky. is now
preparing and will have in
complete order by the 10th
of April ensuing, the Columbia Turf, which is in sight
of the Town. On this Turf will be run a match race
on the second Thursday in May next (the 12th of the
month) one mile and repeat for \$1400. Sampson
Casky's Esq. Florazel horse, against Andrew Barnett's
Whip, mare Spoil-letter. Several other races are con-
templated. This turf is about the centre between Lex-
ington, Nashville, Louisville and Huntsville; equal and
by many said to be superior to the Lexington turf. It
shall be kept in complete trim for fall and spring racing
and being situated about the centre of those places
mentioned (whereat the best running horses in the
western country are to be found, he hopes to have the
pleasure of seeing Gentlemen from those quarters
with their fine horses, meet on the COLUMBIA TURF
and there try their SPEED and BOTTOM.

ROBERT H. BURTON.
N. B. The Editors of the Frankfort Argus, Louis-
ville Advertiser, Russellville Messenger, and Nashville
Republican will be so good as to insert the above three
times in their respective papers and forward the a-
mount of their respective charges to me which shall
immediately be paid or remitted.

ROBERT H. BURTON.
Columbia, Adair county Ky, March 28, 1825.

Something Singular.

THAT is some person left at my shop about two
years ago a large Circular bar, brass and iron; and
something still more singular is, if the owner does not
call and pay for the repairs and take it away I shall soon
sell the same to pay myself for the repairs and this ad-
vertisement.

STEPHEN STURDIVANT.
Lex. April 15, 1825—16-3t.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.
WILL practice Law in the Circuit and County Court
of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon
and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will re-
ceive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.
Lex. Dec. 20, 1824.—25-tf.

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURTS
Lexington, April 6, 1824.—15-tf.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN W. TIBBATTS & J. O. HARRISON.
HAVE united in the Practice of the LAW in the
Fayette Circuit Courts. Their Office is kept
in the room immediately above the Office of the Clerk
of the County court.

April 7, 1825—14-tf.

J. M. PIKE,

WANTS TEN SHARES OF OLD KENTUCKY
BANK STOCK. Please apply at his LOTTE-
RY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.
Lex. Feb. 24, 1825—8-tf.

OUT LOT TO LEASE.

SEALED proposals will be received until the first
Thursday of May by the subscribers, for the lease
of Potterfield, an out lot belonging to the town, for a
term of years.

JOSEPH LOGAN, } com of
JOHN M. MCALLA, } Trustees.
Lexington, April 11, 1825—15-3t.

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court, March term 1825.
ROBERT LYLE's Executors comp'ts, } IN
against } CHANCERY.
ROBERT LYLE's heirs defendants.

THIS day came the complainants by their coun-
sel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the
court that the defendants William Lyle, John
Smith and Betsey his wife—Ringo and Sally
his wife—Doolin and Mary his wife are no in-
habitants of this Commonwealth, and they having
failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably
to law and the rules of this Court: On the motion
of the complainants, it is ordered that unless the
said defendants do appear here on or before the 1st
day of our next June term of this Court, and an-
swer the complainants bill the same will be taken
for confessed against them. And it is further or-
dered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some
authorised newspaper published in this Common-
wealth for two months successively according to law.

A copy test
A. GARRETT, D. C. F. C. C.
(Hickey, complainant's counsel.) 15—2m



NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant
assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.
He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS
& CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Bol-
ling Cloths—Lephorn Bonnets—Olive Oil, in can-
isters for Machinery, &c. His goods will be disposed
of on reasonable terms.
To those purchasing to sell again, he can offer in-
ducements.

JOHN TILFORD.
Lexington, April 11, 1825—15-tf
P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg,
from the Union Mills, for sale. J. T.

NOTICE.

ALL those having demands against the estate of
DAVID LOGAN, dec'd. are requested to
present their respective accounts for adjustment;
and all who are indebted to said estate, will make
arrangements for immediate payment.

JAMES LOGAN,
CHARLES C. LOGAN,
April 28, 1825.—17-3t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a Tavern in
the house formerly occupied by Mr. N. Simp-
son as a tavern, near the lower end of the upper
market house; where he will keep a constant sup-
ply of the best Liquors and other accommodations.
His stables are in good order and well furnished;
and his charges shall be moderate.

J. KISER.
N. B. From four to six gentlemen of good char-
acter can be accommodated with boarding.
April 28, 1825—17-3m J. K.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed at this
OFFICE

Botanic Garden.

PROPOSALS will be received for the following Work
To grub and plough about 7 acres of ground.
To pave about 60 square yards with flat stones.
To lay about 100 Cubic yards of a stone fence.
To put up a Board fence 7 feet high, around part
the ground.

To Cart Tan bark and other objects by the day or
the load.
To procure and plant One Thousand young trees,
Shrubs and Vines, from the woods.
Apply to the Superintendent C. S. Rafinesque by let-
ters left at Capt. Pike's or Thomas Smith's.
N. B. The shareholders are notified to pay the instal-
ments due on their shares to the Treasurer of the com-
pany.
Feb. 3, 1825—5-tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his
SMITH SHOP to the Corner
of Upper Street, between the Epis-
copal and Methodist Churches, where
he carries on the
WHITESMITH BUSINESS

in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steel-
yards made and repaired. The Iron work for all
sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on
and for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.

He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and
assures them and the public that no pains shall be
spared to make them well satisfied both in quality &
price of the work done at his shop.
Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith
work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STUDMAN.
N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn
the trade. Feb. 10, 1825.—6-tf.



Book BINDING.

ALEX. R. DRENNAN & SONS,
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they carry
on the above business opposite the lower market house,
Lexington. Any commands they may be favoured
with, shall be punctually attended to.

N. B. At the same place
Silks & Cloths Dyed black, blue, and
various colours
Mens' Clothes Scoured, and the
Colour renewed.
Lexington, Feb. 10, 1825.—6-tf

STATE OF KENTUCKY, } FEBRUARY
FAYETTE CIRCUIT SCT., } TERM 1825.
JOHN GORHAM, COMPLAINANT, }
vs. } IN
ABRAHAM CAVINS's heirs & others } CHANCERY
DEFENDANTS.

THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel and it
appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the de-
fendant William Armstrong and Polly his wife and
Sally Self are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth and
they having failed to enter their appearance herein ac-
cordingly to law and the rules of this court, on the mo-
tion of the complainant it is ordered that unless the
said defendants do appear here on or before the first
day of our next June term and answer the complainant's
bill the same shall be taken for confessed against them
and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be
inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this
Commonwealth for two months successively agreeably
to law.

A copy test
THOMAS BODLEY, C. F. C. C.
(HICKEY, P. A.)

Land and Negroes For Sale.

IN pursuance to a decree of the circuit court of Fayette
county Ky at their February Term 1825, obtained
by petition of Peter Moore's heirs: The subscriber
appointed by the said court commissioner, to carry into
effect the said decree will proceed to sell, on Friday
the 26th day of May 1825, two lots of Land, one con-
taining 47 acres and 32 poles the other 42 acres which
land is situated in the county of Fayette on the waters
of the North fork of Elk Horn, about ten miles North
East of Lexington

—ALSO—NEGROES.
Betty and two children Milissy and William; which
property descended from Peter Moore dec'd to Nancy
and Blackwell Moore dec'd. The Land is well water-
ed and title good; the Negroes young and valuable.
A credit of 12 months will be given by the purchaser
or purchasers giving bond with approved security pay-
able in gold or silver.

THOMAS A. RUSSELL, Com'r.
March 17, 1825—11-2m.

The Bell Tavern.



On Jefferson street near the Court House.
LOUISVILLE Ky.
IS now occupied by the undersigned, where genteel
boarders and travellers can have as good accommo-
dations as any in Louisville at the Lexington prices.
AMOS EDWARDS.
Louisville Ky Feb 10th 1825—10-3m.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS,
CONTINUES to superintend a HOUSE OF
ENTERTAINMENT for Mary May, in the town
of Harrodsburg Kentucky. She having removed
from her former stand to the House lately occupied
by Capt George W. Thompson, which is more in the
centre of the town, and adjoining the Post Office.
Having procured additional Rooms to those be-
longing to the said stand, she will be enabled to ac-
commodate more extensively.

The house &c. shall be well furnished and my
best exertions used to give general satisfaction.
Harrodsburg March 3, 1825—9-tf.

SLAVES FOR SALE.

AN excellent COOK and WASHER, aged between
40 and 50 years. Also a boy 16 years of age,
who is acquainted with quilling in a bagging factory.
Enquire of the Printer.
Lexington, April 14, 1825—15-tf

W. T. BARRY,

INFORMS his clients that THOMAS M. HICKEY,
JAMES E. DAVIS, & JAMES SHANNON Esqrs
will attend to business in the Fayette Circuit Court,
and JAMES SHANNON Esq. and COL. JAMES
CLARK in the Jessamine Circuit Court, in aid of his
late partner, CAPTAIN TIBBATTS
Lexington Feb 24, 1825—8-tf.

Journeyman Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeyman,
well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and
who can come well recommended.
JOHN EADS.
Lexington March 24, 1825—12-tf.

NOTICE.

THE DEBTORS to the Bank of Kentucky
whose debts originated at the late Lexington
Branch Bank, are notified that their notes fall due
on the 17th of May next, and that the Agent for the
1st Banking District, may be expected at Lexing-
ton on Tuesday and Wednesday the 17th and 18th
May, for the purpose of receiving notes for renew-
al, calls and discounts—notes for renewal filed for
the proper amount with a memorandum of the a-
mount to be paid, may be obtained upon application
at the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth.

THOMAS P. DUDLEY, Agent.

April 28.—17-2t.

HEMP WANTED

THE highest price will be given for merchantable
Hemp by J. M. Pike, or Lockerby and McQuatt.
Lex. Sep. 23, 1824—39-tf

FOR SALE.

A Valuable ESTATE in
Land and Negroes.

THE tract of land on which I reside in the coun-
ty of Jessamine, containing eight hundred and
sixty-three acres principally inclosed and not sur-
passed by any in Kentucky, in soil. There are about
three hundred and fifty acres of the tract in culti-
vation, the balance finely timbered. Its situation
admits of a handsome division either into two or three
tenements and would be sold in divisions to accom-
modate purchasers. It is admirably calculated for
a stock farm, or any other agricultural pursuit.

AN excellent site for a DISTILLERY, sup-
plied by a never failing stream upon which
one has been conducted for many years.

I would also sell 25 likely young negroes, ten of
whom are men and boys accustomed to, and capable
of performing farming business. Four of the boys
have been during the last year engaged in a bagging
factory. The residue of the negroes are likely wo-
men, girls, and children. The purchaser may also
obtain with the premises a valuable stock of

Brood Mares & Colts
Cattle, sheep & hogs,
a distillery with its
apparatus capable of
making a barrel of
Whiskey per day to-
gether with the present crop of about 150 acres of
corn, with rye, oats, and hay, also the farming uten-
sils. But little is hazarded in the assertion that a
more valuable real estate, slaves, and personal prop-
erty has but seldom been offered for sale in this
country. The whole would be exchanged for United
States stock or sold at its reasonable value upon
terms of mutual advantage.

S. H. WOODSON.
essamine county, Sept. 9, 1824—37-tf.

FOR SALE

145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE
LAND;

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frank-
fort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the bal-
lance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house
and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette
county, and an indisputable title. The above land
being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd,
and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the
heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of
the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be
made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.
Lex. April 1, 1824—14-tf.

WHISKEY

WHISKEY of a SUPERIOR
QUALITY for sale by the
BARREL

DAVID MEGOWAN.
upper end of the market house.
LEXINGTON MAY 16th 1824—20-tf

FOR SALE
A SMALL FARM OF
80 ACRES
In the immediate neighbourhood
of LEXINGTON.

THERE are on it, comfortable buildings for two
families if necessary—good water—meadows &
orchards,—under good fence—and a sufficiency of wood
land. Terms can be made very favourable.
Apply to
CHARLES WILKINS,
or Col. JAMES IROTER

Lex. Aug. 1824—37-tf

MOROCCO
MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public
that he has commenced the above business in
Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experi-
ence in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the
United States also; he flatters himself he will
produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union
suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers
Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty
per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the
Western Country to give a preference to their own
manufacture

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on
hand.
PATRICK GEOHEGAN.
January 13th, 1825—2-tf

Lancasterian Seminary.

TERMS of tuition in this seminary
are for the Alphabet, Orthogra-
phy, Reading, and Slate Writing, Eight
Dollars in the Currency of this State
per Session of five months

For the above including paper writ-
ing, Arithmetic, and Geography, Ten
Dollars.—One half to be paid in ad-
vance and the other half at the close of the session

The above prices include all expenses for Slates,
Pencils, Pens, Ink, Paper, and Fuel, usually furnished
in schools conducted on the plan of Mr. Lancaster.
Those who may have passed beyond the Arithmetic
cards in this institution and those who may be engaged
in the study of Geography will furnish their own books
stationary &c.

WILLIAM DICKINSON.
Lexington April 7, 1825—14-tf. Principal.

Botanic Garden.

THE Shareholders in the Transylvania Botanic Gar-
den Company are notified that the third instalment of
\$5 is due this month of April 1825; and that an election
of a President, six Directors and a Treasurer is to take
place on the first Monday of May next (2d May), at
which none can vote or be elected, unless they have
paid all their instalments.

C. S. RAFINESQUE.
Secretary and Super

\$50 REWARD.

I Will give the above reward in notes of the Com-
monwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and con-
viction of the person, who broke into my store room
in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth
inst and took out of my money drawer about two hun-
dred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the sub-
scriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-
five and sixty two and a half cents notes. Persons
holding tickets for the above sums are requested to
bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or
to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The
public are desired to observe particularly of whom they
receive tickets of the above denomination issued by
DANIEL PRICE

Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825—3-tf

By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, JAMES MONROE, Presi-
dent of the United States, do hereby declare and make
known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Of-
fice at Tallahassee, in Florida, on the third Monday of
May next, for the disposal of the following lands, viz:
Township 1 south of Range 1 west of the Meridian
1 line 2 and 2 north of Range 1 do do
Fractional 3 do do 1 2 3 4 and 5 east
Township 1 south 1 2 3 4 and 5
1 and 2 north 1 2 3 4 and 5
Fractional township 3 1 2 3 4 and 5

The sale will commence with the lowest number of
section, township, and range, and proceed in regular
numerical order. The lands reserved by the law for
use of schools, or other purposes, will be excluded from
the sale.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington,
this twenty sixth day of January 1825.

JAMES MONROE.
By the President.
GEO. GRAHAM,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

—10—

By the President of the United States

In pursuance of law, I, JAMES MONROE, Presi-
dent of the United States, do hereby publish and make
known that a public sale will be held at Land Of-
fice for the District of Salt River, in the state of Mis-
souri, on the third Monday in May next, for the dis-
posal of such lands, now situated within the limits of said
district, sold at the Land Office at St. Louis, Mo, which
were relinquished to the United States prior to the 1st
day of October, 1821, under the provisions of the act
of Congress, approved on the 2d day of March 1821
entitled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of pub-
lic lands prior to the 1st day of July, 1810," which said
lands are situated within the following described town-
ships, viz:

West of the 5th principal meridian.
Townships 49, 50, 51, 52, & 54 of range 1
49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, & 55 of " 2
49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, of " 3
49, 53, 54, 55, 56, & 57 of " 4
49, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, & 59 of " 5
49, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 & 61, of " 6
49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, & 60 " 7
49, 54, 55, 56, of " 8
49, 54, 55, 56, of " 9
54, of " 1

The sale to commence with the lowest number of
section, township, and range, and to be continued in
regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington,
this day of January, A. D. 1825.

JAMES MONROE.
By the President.
GEORGE GRAHAM,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of the laws of the United States in Missouri,
and Kentucky are authorized to publish the foregoing
proclamation once a week until the day of sale.
Feb. 17, 1825—7